NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

THE GREAT EVENT TO-DAY. A SPECTACLE UNDER THE DOME OF THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

The Quadrennial Pageant in Washington-A Civic and Military Display Unsurpassed in the Country's History-The Birthday of New Administration.

"Haw-haw Haw!" shouted Col. Chas. B. Spencer to his helmeted troops yesterday Miernoon about 4 o'clock, after they had formed hae in Elizabeth street with the right on Hester street. The street on the line of which the armory stands had been in some places three feet ander the snow, and in the morning a force of 100 men under Sur erintendent Thorne were set M work with picks and shovels, and before the lime for the line forming the street was thor-

The members of the Fifth after 1 o'clock began to gather rapidly, and at 3 P. M. all were present. Col. Spencer in civilian dress appeared about 2 yelock. Selecting a colored servant from the 100 offerring, he said : " Now, boy, can you carny that value?" (a vast and heavy one.) "Dat I can, boss!"

"How far can you carry it?" asked the Col-

"Boss, I ken carry dat air valise jest so fur as

This provoked a laugh, and the boy was em Moyed. The Colonel then retired to dress, and bon appeared in full uniform, with the solid giver-mounted \$150 helmet jauntily resting on giver-mounted \$150 helmet jauntily resting on his warlike brow. But the feature of the Coinel's uniform was his sword, gorgeous in gold and silver ornaments. The Colonel was in a push of business. He gave his Quartermaster—pho was for the nonce Gen. Benedix—the ferry zekets to distribute among the members of the regiment, and retained the railroad tickets himself; he dispatched messages to Col. Smith fthe Second Connecticut, and disposed of a pultitude of small matters with his usual dash. THE FIFTH SHIVERING.

THE FIFTH SHIVERING.

Upon the formation of the regiment the line of march was taken up from Hester street to Browery, to Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Broadway, where a halt was made to twait the coming of the Second Connecticut Regiment. The regiment numbered &20 men.

The Connecticut regiment mumbered &20 men.

The Connecticut regiment was late, and the men of the Fifth were exposed to the severe poid for upward of an hour after they had come to a halt. At length the Connecticut boys came in sight and received a salute from the Fifth. After they had passed beyond the right of the latter they halted, drew up in line, and gave the Fifth a salute as it advanced to take its position at the head of line. The march was then continued down Broadway to Cortlandt street, and thence by ferry to Jersey City, where a special train was in readiness. The train consisted of twenty-one cars and was occupied by the Fifth and the Second. There were about one hundred exmembers of the Fifth Regiment who accompanied it. They paid \$10 each for an excursion ticket to Washington, and furnish themselves with food, &c., while there. The Fifth will occupy tooms at the Aritogton House. The Spencer with his helmet will occupy rooms at the Aritogton House. The Spencer with his helmet will occupy rooms at the Aritogton House. The Spencer with his helmet will occupy rooms at the Aritogton House. The Spencer with his helmet will occupy the Columbian Barracks at Judicary square. Col. Spencer with his helmet will occupy rooms at the Aritogton House. The Spencer with his helmet will occup the Second Connecticut at Greenwich by

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT. THE SECOND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Owing to a slight accident at Greenwich, by which the wheeling machinery was dislocated, the Second Connecticut Regiment was one hour and a half behind, and did not arrive till 4:45 P. M. It was under command of Col. Smith, and accompanied by the Second Regiment Band, under the leadership of M. Munson. The regiment paraded 618 men, and was received at the depot by the staff officers of the Seventy-first Regiment. N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Vose. The visitors were escorted to the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, and there a fine collation was enjoyed. The regiment then formed line and proceeded down Fourth avenue to Broadway, where it was received by the Fifth.

THE OLD GUARD.

THE OLD GUARD.
Old Guard, Col. McLean commanding, as The Old Guard, Col. McLean commanding, as-sem led in the Twenty-second Regiment Ar-mory yesterday morning. They number d about fity. From the armory the Old Guard proceed-ed down Broadway to the Desbrosses street fer-ry, where they embarked for Jersey City and took the 12 o'clock train to Washington. The Guard elicited much applause as it passed down Broadway. The Guard will act as a special es-tor to the President.

THE RUSH TO WASHINGTON.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Jersey City denot of the Pennsylvania Haliroad Company. All the available rolling stock both of this road and of the New Jersey Southern was brought end of the New Jersey Southern was brought into requisition in making up regular and extra through trains to Washington. Immediately following the 9 A. M. train was an extra train of nine Pullman palace cars. Following the 1 P. M. was a special train of afteen cars drawn by two locomotives. At 9 o'clock a regular train of ten cars was sent out, and following this was an extra train of eight cars. Altogether, eighty-one cars were despatched to Washington, containing 4,100 passengers. The stock in the train that went out in the 9 A. M. extra train is valued at nearly \$30,000. Preparations have been made to accommodate all the return travel, which is expected to be much urn travel, which is expected to be much

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is a question whether Pennsylvania avenue in inauguration week or Broadway in New York is more cosmopolitan. Washington to-day is crowded almost as densely as it was before the great review. The most extraordinary preparations have been made, and the city presents a very animated scene. On all railroads leading to Washington four times the regular number of trains are run and all are crowded. To-day the Baltimore and Ohio road began running half-hourly trains, and after the inaugurai trains will run back as often as filled. The old saying that the hotels are filled to overflowing don't answer here. I met this neon a man who had secured lying-down place No. 7 on bilitard table No. 5 in the Ebblit thouse. He was in costadies and chuckling over his good fortune in securing so excellent a place. Made a rather hard bed, he said, but it was a beap better than walking the streets or his good fortune in securing so excellent a place. Made a rather hard bed, he said, but it was a heap better than walking the streets or folia to Baltimore or Alexandria or some other beconvenient place to get from on inauguration morning. Not only the hotels but the private houses of those whose occupants are willing to let a visitor say, "I was a stranger and ye took rate in," are filled until you could, if you were bere, see the boarders heads or less sticking out of the windows and chimners. Seriously speaking, the isands are unable to find accommodalions in the city, and it is a common thing to see the strolling Pennsylvania avenue with their carpet bars in their hands wondering how they must base the night. They had tried every place and could find no room, not even a cot in the parlor, and so they wander about trying to brevent the flerce March winds from carrying their bats to one of the magnificent distances for which this city is famous, and beginning to think that perhaps after all going to inauguration is not Elysium. They will feel worse to-morrow, when they find the crowd so great that they can't get within half a mile of the

dies are included in this throng of house-ariset-baggers. On the avenue to-day were and wife who looked dejected and weary, susband rested a huge shiny valise on a ge block at the edge of the sidewalk and d despairingly into his wife's face, both oked despairingly into his wire's face, both sheedful of the gay throng which never ceased weing.

"John, what can we do?" Said John, "Well, designe I give it up." "Well, then," said the fix, "let's go home; I'd rather be there in compared to the fix that here in misery." John picked up the last value, and off started a wise couple. The avenue is a wonderful picture of decoraons and people. Rarely has either ever been qualled in Washington. The decorations are if the most beautiful and extravagant character, and they are stretched across the street at a short intervals as though it were not twice as edde as Broadway. Whole buildings are covered, not in festcone, but in clouds and masses if flags and bunting of many colors. Strings of seast is street at said manner of groupings, reach from lide to side of the great thoroughfare, and fluters as gaily in the wind as though they combendated some wise act of the people or a treat victory won in war, and from nearly every wilding waves a flag. In front of many wildings platforms have been erected from which to view the procession and in one or two pean places amphitheatres large enough to seat iwo or three thousand. Seats on all of these fructures will be left at from \$10 to \$50 each. Front windows command from \$30 to \$150 each. Front windows command from \$30 to \$30 each. Front windows command from \$30 to il of the gay throng which never ceased

CEREMONY OF THE DAY,

A BLAZE OF BEAUTIFUL COLORS, but not half so interesting as the multitudes who, in tens of thousands, fill the sidewalks beacht. These are of all classes, good, bad, and addifferent, rich and poor, well dressed and fil, sily and pretty, black, white, and all the internediate shades; aristocratic dames and ruddy-isoed millionaires, long haired Southerners, with pair cut short enough not to interfere with business; country girls and women, with their business; country girls and women, with their first and women, with their men, thousands of them, and Southwesters, who spend their money as though each owned a Pa-sillo railroad. I took a frugal meal this noon in restaurant where four of these men entered. The was a Judge, all the rest Cenerals. They were not hungry, but they took a bottle of wine

\$5. One of the Generals gave the waiter, a youth of 17, a \$10 note, and a five was re urned.
"My son, have you children," asked the Gen-

"My son, have you children," asked the deneral.
"None," replied the humble servant.
"Have you a sister—have you a brother, is
there a nearer one still and dearer one," cried
the General, growing poetloal.
"No, sir," said the waiter.
"You have a mother."
"Yes sir."
Then take this and give it to her, handing the
five. Be sure you give it to her, it may be the
nucleus of a fortune.
Of politicians there is a countless number of
all grades, men who have, if you will believe
them.

SERVED THEIR PARTY LONG AND WELL.

These men are more numerous than the famous individual who, mistaken man, first proposed Grant for the Presidency, and they walk the avenue each man confidently expecting nothing less than the Consulship to Liverpool. Most of them will doubtless be appointed Consuls to their own homes. There are plenty of these men on the avenue, and blind men and blind women who can't see until they count their profits at night, and crying bables, natty young men and faded old detectives, policemen, thugs, and all the elements of human life which go to make up the charm of a great city. And here the exhibition is heightened because the quantity is multiplied a hundred fold. In and out of this ever changing mass go gaudily drossed soldiers in every conceivable variety of bright trappings mingled with the gray uniform of the cadets from the military and naval academies, who have been ordered to join in the celebrated of the cadets are the lions of the town, and whenever they pass many a fair damsel who deserves a better man turns to look SERVED THEIR PARTY LONG AND WELL.

WITH ENDRARING GLANCES

a better man turns to look

WITH ENDRARING GLANCES

on the youth from West Point or Annapolis.
Then there are the bands of music, the inspiring tramp of soldlery as the visiting military march to their respective quarters. Add the dashing to and fro of mounted couriers, the blare of burles, the clatter of cavalry horses, and the rumble of artillery wheels in the dense throngs who from the fronts of the hotels watch the enlivening spectacle, and you have the avenue as it appears to-day. Perhaps the best point in which to view the people in their native humor is the Capitol. There the American citizens may be seen in all their glory parading the halls of the building as though it were their own baronial castle, and watching their legislators with a self-satisfied air which seems to say. "Here are our men doing our work for us, poor souls." How little they know, but the truth remains that of those who freely walked the halls to-day, nine in ten have flattered themselves into this belief, and to see them look at the pictures is a source of great joy. They level opera glasses at daubs and good pictures alike, very much after the fashion of Mark Train's pikrims visiting the old masters, not that there are not many appreciative souls among them, but nearly all are satisfied to revel indiscriminately.

A touching example of the knowledge of Congressional tactics pessessed by the public was shown in the House to-day. The session of Saturday night was prolonged into Sunday morning. Sunday is dies non, and eleven this morning was the earliest hour at which they could meet to-day. There was so much to do that the House to-day. There was so much to do that the House met at 9 o'clock to complete the business left over from Sunday morning at 10:30.

MR. EFFIGY SARGENT

MR. EFFIGY SARGEST

was zealously advocating the passage of one of the District Ring bills. Beck of Kentucky was talking in his earnest fashion the other way. As il o'clock approached the contest ceased, and the Speaker announced that unless objection was made the proceedings of yesterday and this morning would be entered on the journal as Saturday's business. Then, at 10:57, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning, winding up with a neat flourish of his mailet.

The throng which filled the galleries poured out in short time, wholly misunderstanding the arrangement. At 11, after an adjournment of three minutes, the House was again convened. The chaplain devoutly invoked the blessing of Providence upon almost empty benches, and brother Sargent was again on the floor.

ANXIOUS TO SEE COL. SPENCER. MR. EFFIGY SARGENT

salpum was carried, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned until II o'clock on Monday morning, inding up with a near flourish of his morning inding up with a near flourish of his morning inding up with a near flourish of his morning inding up with a near flourish of his morning inding the control of the properties of the house and the near the carried out in short time, wholly misonderstanding the three changes are the morning of the lucky severates.

The chapital devoutly invoked the blessing of the flourish of the head of that department, He considered the control of the properties of the chapter of the history of the properties of the head of that department, He considered the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties of the company of the great number of the house of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties of the company of the properties of the properties of the properties of the company of the properties of the propert

whether the troops are ready or not.

NEWS FOR THE POLICE.

Probable Murder in William Street—A Concert Saloon Girl Shot.

Last night an unknown man called at the Park Hospital and told Dr. Amabile that a young woman was lying at 238 William street, suffering from a pistol wound in the face. He added that the shooting had been kept so quiet that the police knew nothing about it. Dr. Hempingway went to the place designated, and found Georgiana Brown, who had been shot on Saturday night in a concert saloon. The builet entered her left cheek and passed close to the had got well started he was interested by the back part of the concert saloon. The builet entered her left cheek and passed close to the had got well started he was interested by the back part of the concert saloon. The builet entered her left cheek and passed close to the had got well started he was interested by the face well started her was face to the back part of the neck, where it lodged. to the back part of the neck, where it lodged. She was taken to the hospital. She told Dr. Hemingway that while waiting on some nen she quarrelled with one of the girls, whose name she declined to tell. About haif an hour later the quarrel was renewed, and then she was shot by her rivel. The proprietor closed the doors and quieted those within. Georgianna was taken up-stairs and cared for. It was thought that she had only sustained a slight fiesh wound from which she would soon recover, but she grew rapidly worse, and the inmates of the house became alarmed. Hopping that the police would not hear of the shooting they sent word to Dr. Amabilis. Georgiana is nineteen years of age, a bionde, and a native of New Jersey. She still declines to tell the name of the girl who shot her. It is thought that she cannot recover.

cover. The Geneva Award in the House of Com-mons-Mr. Gladstone Explains. LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Julian Goldsmid put the question, of which he gave notice last week, in regard to the excess which he gave notice last week, in regard to the excess of the Genera award over the actual losses sustained by the United States and what steps had been taken to procure a remission of such excess.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he was glad to have the opportunity of correcting a prevalent mista e. The American Government, he said, had claimed six millions of pounds damages, but the Geneva tribunal had awarded a little more than half that amount. The tribunal had, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the choice of two methods of payment—one the reimbursement of individual losses, and the other the award of a gross sum. It decided to adopt the latter method. Following precedents, Her Majosty's Government could not go behind that decision.

The explanation was received with cheers.

A Behenner Sunk and Twelve kives Lost. St. Pierro, Cipt. Miguelos, was caught in the passage from St. Pierre to Sydney, N. B., and was knocked about for cearly two months, and flushy sunk twenty-five mire cast of Cape North. Twelve men are known to have been drowned.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEN FORE THE SENATORS.

Mr. Benedict Lays Down the Law-To Which the Committee De Not Give Enr-Some Remarkable Ruling-The Insurance Mea is a Flutter.

ALBANY, March 3 .- The committee appointed at the Cooper Institute meeting to appear before the Select Committee on Cities in opposition to the New York charter had a hearing this afternoon. They consisted of Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, John Wheeler, Jackson 8. Schultz, Heary Nicol, Howard Potter, ex-Gov. Salomon, D. B. Eaton, and Benjamin F. Tatham. Senator Woodin, the Chairman of the committee, was not present, and Mr. Benedict took charge of the committee. Prof. Dwight was the first to speak. He began by saying that he had had no opportunity to examine the charter as it had passed the House, and said that he and the rest of the committee would like an opportunity to examine it fully. He was interrupted by the flery Benedict, who

evidently received his cue from United States Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Health John I. Davenport, who occupied a seat beside him. He said, "A good deal of time has already been wasted in hearings on this charter, and we are anxious to get through and maks this a final hearing."

Prof. Dwight-True, but there have been so many changes and the charter is so entirely different from what it was originally, that we ought to have several days for consultation

Mr. Tieman-How much time do you want? Prof. Dwight (after consulting with the rest of the delegation)-I think we ought to have at least one week.

Mr. Tieman-I move that they have one week Mr. Benedict-Oh! no, no. That wont do. It's preposterous. Why we'll never get through. Then the United States Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Health thought it was time for him to put in. He said that the chartime for him to put in. He said that the charter as it now is had been before the public for a week; that all the newspapers had printed and fully discussed it, and he could see no necessity for further delay.

Mr. Tieman—I move to give them one week, and on that I call the ayes and noes.

Mr. Palmer—I move to lay the question of postponement on the table. Go on now and hear Prof. Dwight, and then we can decide in secret session what we will do about a further hearing.

hearing.

How a RING CAN BE FORMED. HOW A RING CAN BE FORMED.

This prevailed, and Prof. Dwight proceeded to speak, confining his remarks principally to the section relative to the appointing power. He said that the power should be vested in the Mayor, but in conformity with a resolution adopted by the meeting at the Cooper Institute he now advocated that the Mayor should nominate and the Board of Aldermen confirm; that as it now was eight Aldermen could form a ring, is nore the Mayor and the seven other Aldermen, and make all the appointments. He wanted to know of the Senators how they would like to have the question of confirming appointments given to seventeen of their number, while the other fifteen were totally ignored.

The savage manner in which the flery Benedict shook his head indicated that he would not like it unless perhaps he happened to be one

sity of reform in the finance department.

***RENDICT GETS HUNGRY.**

Dorman B. Eaton was the next speaker, but before he had got well started he was interrupted by the fierce Benedict, who wanted to know how long he was going to talk. The Senate was going to have a session this evening, and they were anxious to have their supper before the session began.

Mr. Eaton wanted to know if it was the intention of the committee to give them another hearing.

Mr. Tieman—I move that we give another hearing one week from to-day.

Mr. Benedict (excitedly)—Oh, 'Pshaw, nonsense it can't be done. We must get through with it this week.

Senator Tieman—Mr. Chairmrn I move that we give these gentlemen a hearing one week from to-day.

Mr. Benedict—I won't put the motion. There has been too much talk aiready.

Mr. Palmer—I move that we give them a hearing on Wedne day, and continue it from day to day until everybody is heard.

Mr. Benedict—Leave off the to be continued.

Mr. Palmer—I am making this motion.

ADIFFERESCHOF OF OPINION.

Mr. Tieman—If you don't want to give the people of New York an opportunity to be heard, say so. I am willing.

Mr. Benedict—The people of New York have been heard enough aiready.

Mr. Tieman—I say they have not.

Mr. Benedict—The question will came first an the amendment.

Mr. Palmer—West amendment?

Mr. Benedict—The question will came first an the amendment.

Mr. Palmer—West amendment to strike out the "to be continue" and "Aye," shouted the excited Benedict. But he was alone.

"Ayo," shouted the excited Benedict. But howas alone.

"Those opposed to the amendment will say no," snapped out Benedict.

"No," said Messrs. Tioman, Palmer, Weismann, and Perry.
Soutor Palmer's resolution was then adopted

to the great disgust of Senator Benedict and the United States Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Health, and the hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

TROUBLE IN THE INSURANCE CAMP.

TROUBLE IN THE INSURANCE CAMP.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the members of the Insurance Committee of the Assembly. It is rumored that some one has been selling them in New York. A bill was introduced a few weeks since compelling insurance companies to file a detailed report of their annual business with the Secretary of State.

The committee, it is said, looked upon it as a bad bill, and agreed several days ago to report it adversely, but the charter prevented them getting in a report until last Friday. Meantime some enterprising individual found out what the committee intended to do, went to New York and made an arrangement with certain insurance companies to have the bill reported adversely for a consideration. It is said that this individual was paid \$15,000 in New York on Saturday. This has come to the ears of some of the Insurance Committee, and they are on the war path after the scalp of the man who has been selling them.

SENATOR HARRCWER CALLED UP.

SENATOR HARR WER CALLED UP. SENATOR HARR' WER CALLED UP.

A marked copy of the Steuben Courier, printed at Bath, in this State, contains a charge that Senator Harrower, who is one of the Erie Investization Committee, was paid, as claimed by the Hudson Biver Railroad Company on a demand made upon the Brie Railroad for its share of the expenses in defeating the bill, with \$5.000 for youing against the prograts freight bill last winter, has been sent to every member of the Legislature. The Senators friends do not believe he received a cent of the money, but was sold by some outsider, who knew how he was going to yote. The Senators will probably call for an investigation.

In the Senator will probably call for an investigation.

In the Senator ellef of the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls in New York city, giving the Home \$150 a year for every fallen woman carred for.

By Mr. Lewis—Extending the time for awarding the premium of \$100.000 for an acceptable plan of boat for the canals, to be propelled by steam, for one year.

COMPTROLLER GREEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

COMPTROLLER GREEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN. COMPTROLLER GREEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN.
Mr. Tremain offered resolutions requesting the
Comptroller of New York city to communicate
to the Senate a statement showing the expenditures and revenues of the various public markets in New York city; also, a statement of the
amount of ass asments vacated, and by what
persons, and what measures are necessary to
protect the interests of the city in this respect;
also, a statement showing all costs and fees paid
by him since his accession to office on judgments or orders of any courts, and what amendments to the existing laws respecting obtaining
of judgments gainst the city are necessary to
protect its interests.

In the Assembly, Mr. Blackie offered the following:

lowing:

Re-olred. That the Board of Fire Commissioners of the Fire Department of New York are hereby requested and directed to report to this House within ten daye a statement of all moneys held and received by them; siso the amount disbursed and to whom, as provided for in chapters 568 and 742 of the Laws of 152, creating and providing for the fund known as the New York Fire Depriment Reher Fund; also, the Mutual Ald Association from the time of the passage of said act until the present day, together with the amount they now hold in their possession for said fund. Adopted.

WESTERN UNION STOCK. Mr. Van Valkenburgh offered the following: Mr. Van Valkenburgh offered the following:

Recolved, That the President and Treasurer of the
Western Union Telegraph Company be required within
fifteen days from the passage of this resolution to report to this body under oath whether any officer, agent,
or employee of said company has used any of its funds
in purchasing the stock of said company, and, if so, to
what extent, when, who from, at what pric; and under
what authority of law, and if any purchases of stocks
have been made whether it has been cancelled on its
books, and if not in whose name it now ands, and
whether said company increased any debts, obligations,
or liabilities in consequence of such purchases, and
if so to whom and to what extent; and also whether
any of its stock has been resold on the market by
the direction of any of the officers, agents, or employthe direction of any of the officers, agents, or employ
of lax much also when price and under what authority
paid to its stockholders within the list two years, the
poid to its stockholders within the list two years, the
actual cost to its stock and bondholders of the property
it recrees its, and the amount of cap tai stock and
bonds I indebtedness now outstanding a situation.

A BOLD STROKE FOR LIBERTY.

The Man-Enter and Six Others Attempt to Escape from Blackwell's Island.

At 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday a squad of convicts were at work on the East side of Blackwell's Island, at a point opposite Sixty-second street, when one of the penitentlary boats con-taining a keeper and two convicts came near the

boat. Such was their precipitation, however, and so closely did they follow each other that the boat, about the size of a schooner's yawl, was capsized, and all hands were in an instant floundering in the ice-cold water of the East

floundering in the ice-cold water of the East river.

When the convicts jumped in the keeper, who sat in the stern of the boat, was taken by surprise. One of the convicts called out, "Grab his rifle," and it is probable that in the struggle for the gun, which lay near the keeper in the stern sheets, the boat was capsized.

Keeper Murray, who was on his way to the penlientiary to sign the pay rolls, was near the spot when the attack was made, and ran to the assistance of the drowning men. When Murray reached the river bank, Keeper Smytha (the man in charge of the boat) was fast sinking, while some of the convicts were climfug to the boat, and others swimming toward's a point where they could make a landing. Smythe could not swim a stroke, and was going down for the third time when Murray extended a crowbar to him and pulled him in.

Having rescued. Smythe Keeper Murray plunged into the water and brought out two of the convicts, the others having either landed below or captured by other keepers.

None of the convicts escaped, nor were any drowned, although it was reported last night that three or four had taken French leave, and that one or two had been drowned.

The Newark Soldiers' Home.

Yesterday afternoon the annual visit of the legislative committee was made to the Soldiers' Home in Newark. The committee consists of Measrs. Wood and Stone of the Senate, and Measrs. Doremus, Hendrickson, Smalley, and Hemmingway of the House. Ex-Gov. Newoil, ex-Senator Veghte, Chaplain I. Tuttle, Col. E. Wright, and Dr. A. N. Dougherty were also present. Major Wakenshaw, the Superintendent, conducted the party Report In Adjacrate. ducted the party through the different departments.

Ex-Senator Veghte explained the financial condition

Ex-Senator Veghte explained the inancial condition of the institution. There are now \$50 persons under its care, twenty eight of whom are invalids. The State appropriation is \$55,00°, but \$30,300 more is needed. The committee were unanimous that an additional appropriation should make the state of the superior of of

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Congress appropri-ated \$62,000 to pay the expenses attending the treaty of ated \$62,000 to pay the expenses attending the treaty of Washington. The money was spent as follows: Salaries of Commissioners, \$10,000; salary of Consul and agent, \$19,000; personal and travelling expenses, \$9,000; measeinger, \$2,200; compensation of special counsel in taking testimony and other legal services, \$10,000; incidental expenses of taking testimony, fees of witnesses and Commissioners, \$2,200; salaries of Secretary and Assistant Secretary; two messengers, and two wavelines, \$2,800; half value of furniture, \$1,0.0; extra clerk hire, fuel, stationery, blank books, and contingencies, \$2,5.0; rent of building, \$1,200; printing memorial, proofs, brief, &c., \$15,000. Maxing a total of \$1,200; leaving a deficiency of \$225.

Interfering With the Crown's Preregative, LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Peers to-night Lord Campbell moved an address to the Crown asking that all treaties with foreign Powers be pre-cented to Partiame at six weeks before ratification. Earl Granville opposed the motion. He declared, on Karl Granville opposed the motion. He declared, on the authority of the greatest lawyers in the land, that the constitutional clange thus proposed was an interference with the prerog. the of the trown, and he proceeded to demonstrate the inconvaience it would cause and its utter impracticability.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported, and Lord Schourne and the Karl of Lauderdale upposed the motion, which after further decate was negatived without a division.

The Jersey City Official in Trouble. Gharges were last night preferred before the Jersey City Police Commissioners against Acting Chief Dickson for conduct unbecoming an officer, in threat-Dickson for conduct unbecoming an officer, in threat-ening to arrest G. 8. Gee, a justice of the peace, for al-leged disorderly conduct. The justice claimed that he went to headquarters to make a charge against a druck on man, and the chief attempted to eject bim and threat-e. 4 to lock him up. The chief says that Gee act-di. 5 disorderly memors and violated the rules of the police states, with out explaining that he had any busi-ness other) and to gratify an idle curlosity. The case was laid of er.

The Weather To-Day. WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Signal Office prediets for the Middle Atlantic coset and westward to the allogs for the stiding Attacks coase and westward to the Alleghanies freen northwest winds, partly cloudy and coar weather, with lower temperature; for New Eng-land and New York fresh and brisk north and west winds, cloudy and colder weather; for the lake region and Upper Mississippi valley rising barometer, nerth-west winds, rising temporature, and partly cloudy and clear weather.

THE EXPIRING FLICKER. THE SENATE SHIRKING A FOTH IN

Sun.

PATTERSON'S CASE. Last Work of the Forty-Second Co.

gress—Debate on the Increase of Salaries

-The Little Jobs that were Edged in at
the End—Sypher's Explanation. Washington, March 3.-The debate in the Senate to-night on the salary clause of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to in the Conference Committee and concurred in by the House, was quite animated. A motion was made to recommit the report to the Conference Committee, with instructions to strike out all about salaries except that of the President. This, after some debate, was voted down by 11 to 47. A motion was made to simply

recommit it, which failed by 34 to 40.

Pending the motion on agreeing to the conference report, Mr. Cragin read a telegram from Manchester, N. H., which appealed to him to kill the salary bill or all was lost to the Republican party in the coming election. Cragin with great solemnity declared that it was his belief that if this bill did pass it would be the death-knell of his party, and he wished to place this prediction on record. Within a few weeks elections will occur in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and he predicted that in

cut, and Rhode Island, and he predicted that in every one of those States Republicans would be defeated, and all on account of this salary bill.

Senator Thurmain remarked that there was a curious kind of ledgerdemain used in behalf of this bill. Here was the Senator from New Hampshre trying to make the people believe that he was really opposing it, while he was using almost the only argument which could influence Democrats to vote for it.

The vote was taken and resulted ayes, 26; noes, 37; so the bill was carried and the Senators and members who had flocked in to listen to the debate all felt good at the prospect of putting \$5,000 each in their pockets.

At 12½ to-night Senator Patterson moved to call up the resolution reported in this case by the Morrill Committee. Mr. Carpenter opposed it on the ground of want of time, and said that it might go over to the extra session, where it could be considered and a decision rendered thereon, although the Senate would then be beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate they could out of courtesy and juatice to the Senator so seriously affected by the resolution. These views were concurred in by Hamlin of Maine, and Patterson said, with the assurance that his case would receive consideration hereafter by the Senate he withdrew his motion. This was certainly a nice little by play entirely worthy of the Senate in these modern Credit Mobilier times.

Evening Session of the Senate.

Evening Session of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Schurz (Lib., Mo.) the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Japan Indem-nity bill, and asked for a Committee of Confer-ence, and Messrs. Schurz, Hamilin of Maine, and Stewart of Nevada were appointed such com-mittee.

mittee.

Mr. Schurz presented the memorial of Mr.Wm.
L. McMillan, announcing his election as Senator
from Louisiana, and announcing that his credentials are on the way, and asking the Senate to
notice of the fact of his election.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the
Deficiency bill.

The appropriation to reimburse the Creek Deficiency bill.

The appropriation to reimburse the Creek
Orphan fund was nonconcurred in.

Orphan fund was nonconcurred in.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Edmonds (Rep., Vt.) from the Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award bill, submitted a report. He stated that after a full and free conference, the representatives of the Senate were unable to agree with those of the House. The representatives of the two Houses fully agreed as to the fact that the actual losses ought to be paid, but disagreed as to the class of losses and as to the war premium. On this point the House conferees would come to no agreement that the Senate conferees thought they would be justified in accepting. They therefore had concluded that the best thing now would be to invest the money in the 5 per cent, registered bonds of the United States, to be held subject to the future action of Congress. Mr. Trumbull—Then the suffects are to get nothing?

Mr. Edmonds—No, the committee were unable to agree, and being unable to agree they have only nearthorned the distribution until the next

street, when one of the penitentiary boats containing a keeper and two convicts came near the quarry at which they were working—so near, in fact, that it was very easy to jump into her from the shore.

Seven of the convicts, among whom was Cusick, the man-eater, seized the opportunity thus offered for their scape, and leaped into the boat. Such was their precipitation, however, Edmonds—No, the committee were unable to arree, and being unable to agree they have only postponed the distribution until the next session. They put the money now in the Treasury of the United States, and invest it so that it will be drawing interest until the proper distribution can be made of it.

Mr. Trumbull—That is a very fortunate thing for the United States, but is rather an unfortunate thing for those who lost their vessels and their goods.

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Mr. Edmonds said the money would not be due until the 12th of September, and as Congress met in December the parties would have to wait but three months.

The report was then concurred in.
The Deficiency bill was then passed.
On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was prepared to receive the articles of impeachment arginst Judge Delabay whenever the House was ready to present them.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. Morrell (Rep., Me.) submitted the con-

House was ready to present them.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. Morrell (Rep., Me.) submitted the conference report on the Levislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Wright (Rep., Iowa) moved to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to strike out all relating to salaries, except the increase of the President's salary.

The point being made that a motion to recommit with instructions was not in order, the Chair overruled by a vote of 47 to 11.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) called the attention of the Schate to the fact that this amendment increasing salaries would operate retrospectively and would take \$1.500,000 out of the treasury to pay members of Congress for the past two years. The amendment no doubt had been put in that form through inadvertence (laughter), but it ought to be corrected.

Mr. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) said that if the next Congress bught to have increased pay, then it was evident that this Congress had too little,

A WEAK ARGUMENT.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) said this proposed increase would remove the dissatisfaction growing out of the mileage system. M mbers of Congress who had scruples about increasing their salaries could satisfy their consciences by making speeches against it, but they should remember that their constituents would not believe in their sincerity if they afterward took the money.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) was satisfied that this

member that their constituents would not believe in their sincerity if they afterward took the money.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) was satisfied that this proposed increase was a great mistake, and that all who voted for it would regret it hereafter.

Mr. Soott (Rep., Pa.), argued against the increase and said that the demand for it resulted from aiming at an extravagant style of living.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep. N. J.), took the same view.

Mr. Carpenter regarded an increase of the pay of public officers as the true means of Civil Servica Reform. He said be had no fear that his constituents would object to it. The people of Wiscomsin did not wish their Senators to live in a garret, on crackers and cheese, while the Senators from Vermont and New Jersey were luxuriating in their splendid mansions. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scott Inquired of Mr. Carpenter whether, before he was elected, he was not aware what his salary would be?

Mr. Carpenter—Yes, and I was aware of this power of increasing it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scott—Did the Senator come here with the view of voting to increase his salary?

A SQUAKE ANSWER.

the view of voting to increase his salary?

A SQUAKE ANSWER.

Mr. Carpenter—Yes. [Laughter.] I have advocated increase of pay in every branch of the public service for the last ten years. I have always advocated it on the stump, and my constituents must have known that if I was honest on the stump I would vote for it.

Mr. Chandier (Rep., Pa.) opposed the increase, saving that the average Congressman was very well paid.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) asked Mr. Chandier to state to the Senate what it cost him to live in Washington.

Mr. Chandier replied that it was none of the Senate's business.

Senate's business.

Mr. Logan asked him if it did not cost him Mr. Logan asked him if the lived within his 220,000 a year.

Mr. Chandler replied that he lived within his means as he had always done, and that he had been glad to take the office at the present sidary.

Mr. Logan asked now he would manage if he had nothing to depend upon but his salary of \$5,000. \$5,000. Mr. Chandler said he would live within his salary and probably lay up something.

Evening Session of the House.

Mr. Synher (Rep., La.), rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to read his defence from the allegation made against him in regard to the election frauds in Louisiana, but there was so much noise and confusion in the House, and so little interest manifested in the matter, that it was suggested he have his gemarks printed in the Globe, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Dunnell (Rep., Minn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill allowing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé liairoad to extend its route from the western line of Kansas to Puecto, Colarado, and a branch road from a point on the main line southwesterly to San Felipo on the Rio Grands. It was passed without objection.

The House again went to business on the Speaker's table with the understanding that no bill should pass without a two-thirds vote, and passed. The Sonate bill to quiet the title to the

lands of settlers on lands belonging to the West Wisconsin Rallway Company, passed with an amendment.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. Sawyer (Rep. Wis.), from the Conference Committee on Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill made a report which was agreed to. The bill is now practically the same as when it passed the House except that the appropriation for Boston harbor is increased from \$75,000 to \$150,000, and that an appropriation of \$25,000 is made for Bt. Paul, Minnesota, and some few small additional appropriations for Michigan and New Jersey.

The House then proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. Passed with amendments.

The Senate bill to authorize inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions. Passed.

The Senate bill to place colored persons who enlisted in the army as slaves on the rame footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Passed.

The Senate bill to establish an assay office at THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Passed.

The Senate bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana. Passed.

Helena, Montana. Passed.

THE DUTY ON MACCARONI.

Mr. Burchard of Illinois, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the revenue laws, made a report agreeing to strike out the section taxing maccaroni or vermicelli thirty-five per cent. so as to leave it on the free list, and making other amendments to details. Agreed to.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) congratulated the House on having made one step forward in the direction of free trade.

The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were rejected without being read, and a conference committee ordered.

Messrs. Garfield of Ohio, Sargent of California, and Niblack of Indiana were appointed such committee.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), rising to what he called the most pleasant duty of his official life, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Mr. Speaker Blaine for the distinguished ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of Speaker of the House in the Forty-second Congress. He said that the resolution had the sanction of his head and heart.

resolution had the sanction of his head and heart.

Mr. Eldridge (Dem., Vis.) seconded the resolution, and concurred most heartily in Mr. Voorhees's remarks.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous voto,171 members rising for it and none against it. Both Houses were in session when The Sun went to press. THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

The City of Pampeluna Besieged—A Government Force Defeated—The Army at Vittoria Reduced by Desertions.

BAYONNE, March 3 .- The news received here from the northern and eastern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist sources, shows tha the insurrection is growing stronger every day The situation at Pampeluna is critical. A rising of Federalists is apprehended within the city. The national troops withdrew on Saturday into the citadel, and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federal-

ists revolted. The Carlist chiefs Ollo and Dorregarray, with 4,000 men, were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. The reinforcements sent by Gen. Pavia deserted of the walls. The garrison numbers 3.50 men. The reinforcements sent by Gen. Pavia deserted on the march.

The Carlists under Seballo recently defeated a Government force, commanded by Cebrinelty, near Fornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Cebrinelty retreated to Barcelona.

The insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in the Basque Provinces, Navarre, Alava, Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon.

The army at Vittoria, formerly under the command of Gen. Morlones, has been reduced by desertions from 12,000 to 7,000 men.

It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Araujuez, twenty-eight miles southeast of Madrid.

MADRID, March 3.—The Impercial says a column of troops, while pursuing the Carlists in the province of Lerida, suddenly mutinied and refused to continue the pursuit.

A GREAT FIRE IN YESET STREET. Burning of the United States Ten Company's

Building.

Last night, at ten minutes past 10 o'clock, fire was discovered near the roof of the five-story brick and granite building, 35 and 37 Vesey street, occupied by the United States Tea Company. The building had a frontage of 50 feet on Vesey street, extending back 100 feet, and an L running through to Church street, also five stories high. The flames made rapid headway, time the fire was first discovered before the fire-men had a stream of water on the building. This was not owing to a want of diligence on the part of the firemen, as they were promptly on hand and worked like Trojans, but to the difficulty in obtaining an entrance to the build-

difficulty in obtaining an entrance to the building, and to the fact that the place where the fire originated was so high that the stream of the most powerful engine could not reach it until the hose had been conveyed to the upper floors of the building.

The top floor of the building on Vesey street was occupied by John P. Lynch as a steam hook and job printing house. On this floor were several heavy presses, and while the insurance patrol were at work covering the goods in the store the weight of these presses broke through the floor and came through with a crash to the ground floor. A general rush was made for the doors, and all escaped unharmed with the exception of Messrs. Slowey and McCotton of the insurance patrol, who were slightly injured by some of the falling debris. Several firemen who were at work with the pipes on the third floor when the presses broke through the windows and ran along the coping to the adjoining building.

The fire by 11 o'clock had obtained a complete mastery, despite the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, and the flames extended to the L on Church street. The upper floor of this building was occupied by Peletrau & Renau, publishers of the Christian Lcader. This firm lose heavily, and their loss will not fall short of \$20,000. The United States Tea Company, loss is estimated at \$50,000, while that of Lynch will exceed \$40,000. The stock of the Great American Tea Company, in Nos. 31 and 33 on Vesey street, adjoining the burning building on the east side, was badly damaged by water. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and greatly impeded the exertions of the fremen.

A second alarm was sent out by Chief Perley, and the relief engines arrived promptly, and the flames were confined to the buildings in which they originated. Warden Brown of the Centre street Hospita was on hand and assisted in removing the unjured men to the hospital.

The dense mass of spectators assembled to witness the configuration were kept back by the exertions of the police of the Chambers street

Lizzie Taylor, aged 19 years, has been flying with Mrs. Scovil in Orange. About one month ago the girl took her infant, seven months old, and stepped

from the house. She was gone but a few moments, and, reterming, seld that she had given the child to a while woman to bring up. Suspicions were aroused, and scarch was made on Saturday. The remains of the child were found in a vault in Harrison street, and a Corone's jury yesterday rendered a versite that the child came to its death at the hands of the mother. She was looked up. Three Children Burned to Death.
LOUISVILLE, March & - A few days ago a negro

woman living near Bellield, Honderson county, locked her three children in her cabin while she was visiting in the neighborhood. During her absence the cabin caught fire and was outriely destroyed. The burned re-mains of the children were found text morning near the door sli, showing that they had endeavored to escape from their horrid death. Death of America's First Aeronaut. Chartes F. Durant, who made the first balloon ascension in America from the Battery in 1883, died at his home in Jerney City yesterday. On o e occasion, when he went up from Boston Commen, he came down in the Atlantic Occas; and on another, starting from Battimore, he landed on the steamer Independence, in Chesapeake Bay.

Drewned in Patchegue Bay.

On Saturday Mr. Honey Patchegue Bay.

On Saturday Mr. Henry Peterson of Patchogue, L. L. returning from a hunting excursion, attempted to cross the bay on the ice. When about half way over-be was seen to break through and disappear. Several persons went to his assistance in an ice boat, but were too late to save hin from urowning. His body was re-covered with a pair of oyster tongs.

A Testimonial to Citizen Rossevolt. WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Hon. Robert B. Rosevelt was to night waited on in the Ramilton House by a delegation of citizens of the District, who presented him with an elaborate and expensive gold headed cane as an expression of their thauss to him for his efforts against the Washington king. Onkes Ames's Motte. WASHINGTON, March 3.-A member of the

House of Representatives on Saturday sent a page to the various members requesting that they not only write their names in his autograph book, but app nd a a moite or sentiment. When the book was presented to Mr. Oakes Ance, he wrote, with his s gnature, "Put what you have where it will no the most good."

MR. WINCHESTER BRITTON,

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED THINK.

Why the Ballet-Box Stuffers have not beet Punished-4 Stormy Meeting in the Brook-lyn Academy - The District Attorney's Exercise of his Discretion.

The Citizens Reform Association of Brooklyn, known as the Committee of One Hundred, met in the Academy of Music in that city last evening. The principal object of the meet-ing was to receive the report of the committee which had been investigating certain charges of alleged official misconduct by District Attoracy Winchester Britton. Mr. Bennett, the chairman of the committee reported that they had thoroughly examined the facts on which those charges was based, and had heard the statements of the District Attorney and of those whe

The charges related to the neglect of the Dis trict Attorrey to prosecute certain ballot-box stuffers. That official, in his statement made to the committee, had pleaded in defence that all of the cases in which a conviction could be ob-tained had been tried by his predecessor, Judge Morris. He had further said that Judge Morris and his assistant, Col. A. C. Davis, had so informed him. He had, however, tried one formed him. He had, however, tried one case in which he thought he might security conviction. But on the trial the witnesses for the prosecution told stories very different from those that they had told before the Committee of Seventy-five, and as a consequence the prisoner was acquitted. A careful examination of the remaining cases convinced him that in none of them could he obtain a verdict of guilty, and he therefore determined not to try them. He thought that the public interests would be better served by not trying them thas by trying them and failing to convict.

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVES.

While the committee were of the opinion

by trying them and failing to convict.

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVES.

While the committee were of the opinion that District Attorney Britton had acted wrongly in not bringing these offenders to trial, they thought that no corrupt motives nor any intent to evade the discharge of his official duty, or to shield any members of his political party, could be imputed to him. They believed that the most that could be said was that he had committed an error of judgment in the exercise of a discretion which the law gave him, and which it was necessary for the proper administration of justice that he should have.

The committee concluded their report by saying that they had been unable to obtain any evidences showing or tending to show any official misconduct or corrupt neglect of any duty on the part of District Attorney Britton.

The report having been received by the committee, Col. A. C. Davis rose and said that he had heard his name mentioned several times during its reading in a way which was calculated to place him in a false position. He therefore demanded that Mr. Bennett should read agains those portions of the report in which his name was used that he might have an opportunity to refute the statements made.

WHAT COL. DAVIS THINKS.

His demand was compiled with, and Col. Davis took the floor and charged that the that the report

WHAT COL. DAVIS THINKS.

His demand was complied with, and Col. Davis took the floor and charged that the report was unfair, and made for some purpose which he did not explain. He pronounced the statement that he had advised District Attorney Britton that any of the election fraud cases were not worth trying to be an unmitigated lie.

Mr. Bennett replied that Mr. Britton had so stated to the committee. Col. Davis in a very excited manner retorted that if Mr. Britton had said so, he had said what he knew to be false.

The altercation between these gentlemen continued for some time, and would doubtless have been kept up all night had it not been interrupted by Col. Johnston, who thought that Col. Davis ought not to find fault with the report. The committee had said nothing about him as an individual, but had only miluded to his conduct as the counsel of the Committee of Seventy-five, and asthe assistant to ex-District Attorney Morris in the trial of those election fraud cases. These allusions were necessary, as they were contained in District Attorney Britton's statement. Indeed, Mr. Britton had given Col. Davis's advice to him as the principal roason for his neglect to prosecute these offenders. The report did not say that what Britton had said was true. They simply gave his statement for what it was worth.

DEMAS BARNES SPEAKS. Mr. Demas Barnes did not agree with Col. Johnston. He thought that the allusions made in the report to the action of Col. Davis were personal, and manifestly unfair. He regarded the language in which they were clothed full of mean instinuations. He therefore moved that those portions of the report that contained any allusion to Col. Davis or to his former action be stricken out.

vote.

Mr. Needham then moved that the report be laid upon the table, and that the Law Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

This motion was carried, and the committee proceeded with their regular business.

EXCITEMENT IN TRENTON.

The New York and Philadelphia Railroad Bill Progressing in the Scinate, TRENTON, March 3.—In the Scinate to-night Mr. Hopkins of Gloucester, from the Committee on Railroads, reported the Philadel-phia and New York bill as unaccompanied by proof of publication. Proof was shortly sent over from the House, presented by Senator Williams of Passalc, and the bill was called up. by Mr. Hewitt of Mercer, and was read through without note or amendment. At the close Mr. McPherson of Hudson pro-

posed another section providing that the corposed another section providing that the cor-porators of this road pay all the debts of the old National Railway. He offered an amend-ment with regard to street crossings in Jersey City, but on examination the provision was found to be already in the bill, and McPherson

found to be already in the bill, and McPhersos subsided temporarily.

The bill was about to be read a third time, when McPherson objected.

Senator Hewitt congratulated him on his conversion as a champion of the National, but said that the interests of the National would be cared for by the friends of the Philadelphia and New York.

The amendment was lost by a decided vote.

The galleries were densely crowded, and greaf exuitation is felt that the till passed just as it came from the House.

An effort was made in the House to adjourn and go to Washington at midnight, but it failed.

John Sands.

England Refusing to Recognize the Spanish Republic. LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons this evening V ecount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, answering an inquiry from Mr. Whitwell, stated that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that no Government similting of recognition had been established in Spain.

France Prepared for War. PARIS, March 8.—It is announced that the French argenals are new repleutshed, and all the material of war lost during the late conflict has been replaced.

J. M. Heilia's wool pulling establishment in Watertown, Mass. Loss \$15,00; insurance \$30,000.

The wooden-ware manufactory of the Union Manufacturing Company in Tolede, Ohio. Loss \$30,05, insurance \$16,000. CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

John F. Marshall, a bailiff, of Keenansville, Ont., was struck by some unknown person on Saturday Inj. In with an axe on the back of the head and killed.

In Carthage, N. Y., on Saturday night, Richard Cummings stabbed Peter McQuillan seven times, one gash me suring over eleven inches in lengta. It is taought McQuillan cannot recover.

Ira Bliss, the depot agent at Burnside, Conna, who was robbed and heaten by Oscar Graves and John Dynes, about ten days age, died yesterday. His assailants will now be indicted for murder in the Brat degree.

Yesterday the Westchester Grand Jury of the Yesterday the Westchester Grand Jury of the Over and Terminor found an indictment of inurder is the first degree sgainst James Ennis of West Farms for the killing of his wife on the night of the lith of February. Ennis's little daughter Mary, aged 10, is the only direct witness against him. The trial is set down for Thursday.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The Fifth annual meeting of Sorosis was held had evening in Deineoico's.

Brot Harte will lecture this evening in Steinway hall in aid of the New York City Missionary Society. way finite and of the New York City Stationary op-chety.

The Maine Association in New York will cat their first small dinuer in Apollo Hall to therew evening.

The Chaple Home for the Aged and Infirm in Sixty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, was addicated yesterday afternoon.

William Stevens, of 654 East Sixteenth street, a driver, became so benombed with the intense cold last night that he fell from his stage, and was soverely in-jured. He was taken to the First Hospital.

The examiners appointed to select an Assist-ant Appraiser of the signith Division in the United States Appraiser's office, to place of Con resource layed it defined, reported yesterday that they were so